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## HAMMERING OF DARDANELLES

Imbros Island, April 29.—The following are the notes in a correspondence from the bombardment which preceded the landing of the allies at the Dardanelles.

Monday, 10:45 a. m.—A vast fleet of warships and transports lies in the Aegean sea. The chief gathering point is the mouth of the straits. Two battleships are in the outer basin and behind them are minesweepers, torpedo craft, then more battleships, then more transports crowding up eager to enter. Still more transports are out toward the Gulf of Saros and more again are under the lee of this island.

A seaplane comes circling from over the narrows and descends on the parent ship Ark Royal. Immediately afterward an observation balloon rises and hangs at a height of 1,000 feet.

Three ships at the entrance of the straits are firing heavily with their principal armament and shells are bursting in prodigious numbers on the peninsula, a quarter of a mile from Sedd-el-Bahr. Vast clouds of smoke and dust drift toward the fleet on the northeast breeze.

Queen Elizabeth Goes In.

12:10 p. m.—Two of the battleships inside the straits have become the marks for a furious bombardment. The enemy's shells generally fall short. The Queen Elizabeth is steaming slowly toward the Gulf of Saros.

12:20 p. m.—The duel between the two battleships and the forts has increased in fury. Tongues of flame perpetually quiver at the mouths of the ships' great guns and the noise is like continuous and distant thunder. It is now bursting also from the Asiatic side, where the Turks are trying to get the range of the torpedo craft with shrapnel.

12:30 p. m.—The two battleships in the straits are firing. A volcano seems to have broken into an eruption near Sedd-el-Bahr, which belches yellow smoke.

Shrapnel Bursting on Land.

12:35 p. m.—Three ships outside the mouth of the straits have joined in the battle and are slowly advancing, while the brown balls of smoke at a dozen spots on the peninsula show where their shrapnel is bursting.

1 p. m.—A few minutes ago eight black objects, probably field guns (though they have no horses) dashed from the region rapidly northeast, raising huge clouds of dust. Have the allies effected a landing at this point or are the Turkish batteries retreating? At this distance it is impossible to say.

1:30 p. m.—The Queen Elizabeth has opened fire on the forts in the narrows across the peninsula. She is

eight miles away.

1:45 p. m.—I can see the Queen Elizabeth's shells bursting. The clouds of smoke and debris must be many hundreds of feet high. Three shells have exploded over the field batteries which were on the move half an hour ago.

2 p. m.—The field guns are on the move on the Asiatic side. Shrapnel bursts in front of them. It is likely that the allies have landed guns and are attempting to advance. The rattle of machine gun fire confirms this impression. The enormous French six-turreted cruisers are engaged nearby firing rapidly and the Queen Elizabeth is busier than ever.

2:45 p. m.—Several battleships have passed out of sight up the straits. This coincides with the deepening roar behind the low hills. The forts are firing heavily.

3:15 p. m.—A vast column of smoke has just risen near Chank, following firing by the Queen Elizabeth. It is a volume of metal being poured by the ships onto the forts and the batteries. This surely is the most violent and long sustained naval bombardment in history.

3:30 p. m.—It is possible to obtain a glimpse of the straits up to the half turn in the narrows. There are vessels moving upon it, presumed to be British, which must mean considerable progress or the risk of another attack at close quarters.

3:45 p. m.—The night is nearly at its full lighting up the battle scene. The picture is as beautiful as it is terrible. There is no sign of the fire slackening. With nightfall the flashes from the ships' guns appear like flashes from a series of lighthouses of prodigious power. Sometimes they flash rapidly by the three ships, then for Morse code signals. The reply of the forts creates a glow in the heavens like summer lightning.

4:05 p. m.—One hundred and fifty shells have been fired by the fleet during half an hour. All were from the big guns. Most of the work is being done by the three ships, immediately opposite the mouth of the straits.

Midnight—They are still hard at it.

Tuesday, 5 a. m.—The guns had ceased when I awoke half an hour after sunrise. Many more ships have now arrived.

ALLIES' LOSSES HEAVY; PROGRESS VERY RAPID

Mytilene, April 29.—The bombardment of the Dardanelles has continued without cessation since midday Saturday. It was proceeding vigorously Wednesday afternoon.

It is stated that the allied ships have reached Vryese in front of the Chanak forts, about eight miles up the Dardanelles.

The town of Madytes, as well as Gallipoli are said to have been occupied by the allies.

Although excellent progress is being made by the allies, the British and French losses have been severe.

FORCES LANDED ON BOTH SHORES OF STRAITS

London, April 30, 2:48 a. m.—Mylene dispatch to the Times, dated Thursday, says:

"From credible informants, who have just arrived from Tenedos and Lemnos and who are also to a certain extent eyewitnesses, the following details have been learned of the terrific fighting that has been incessantly since 4 a. m. last Sunday.

"Forces have already been landed on both shores of the straits and additional troops are to follow where and when they may be required. The British have attacked the European side while the French have effected a landing on the Asiatic side.

"Several lines of trenches between Cape Hellas and Kild Bahr, on the European side, have been carried by assault and about 1200 prisoners have been taken. On the Asiatic coast the French have captured some 1800 men around Kum Kale.

"Today the fighting in the strait has progressed as far as the line of entrenchments along the ridge that runs from Calvert to the summit of Tenedos, which was crowded with sightseers, shells could be seen exploding all along this line, on which the French allies were advancing at about noon. Inside the straits the warships had not yet penetrated beyond Kephex point, but the German garrisons between Kild Bahr and Cape Hellas are now said to be cut off by a strong force of British troops that has established itself across the narrowest part of the Gallipoli peninsula.

## TAX NOTICES BEING PREPARED FOR MAILING

County Treasurer Joseph E. Storey has sixteen extra clerks at work getting out the first tax notices which must be ready for mailing on or before May 7. Mr. Storey states that the work will be completed early next week.

The county commissioners will sit as a board of equalization May 17, 24 and 29 and again on June 1, 5, 8, 12 and 14, to hear complaints respecting valuations on property. The sittings will be between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the days mentioned.

## RUSSIANS HOLD THEIR GROUND

Petrograd, via London, April 29, 10:25 p. m.—The following official communication has been issued here:

"The army of the Caucasus reports that in the province of Azerbaijan, Persia, our advance parties have dislodged the Turks from Kotur, 119 miles northwest of Tabriz, on the boundary between Persia and Turkey."

Petrograd, April 29, via London, April 30, 1:42 a. m.—The official communication issued tonight by the war office says:

"To the north of the Niemen the enemy advance guard, having passed Rossia, approached the line of the river Dubissa yesterday morning. On the whole front of our contact with the enemy the artillery fire during the past few days has become more intense, and collision between reconnoitering detachments more frequent."

"West of the Niemen and north of the Narw, the Germans on the 27th and 28th delivered isolated attacks at many places, but none of a very decisive character."

"In the region of Kalwarya and to the north of Suwalki we checked an enemy offensive without any particular effort."

Driven Back in Disorder.

"Between the Pissa and Skwa rivers during an attack in the sector of Kruchaserefine, enemy forces advancing in the marshy land came under the cross-fire of our machine guns and were driven back in disorder with heavy losses. In the region of the village of Tartak the enemy unsuccessfully attempted to carry out a sudden attack. His attempts to make progress north of Przasnys and east of Racionz and Drobin were equally futile. Near Starouzeba the Germans, who opened an offensive, were immediately engaged in desperate battle."

"In the Carpathian near the Uzok pass, the enemy during the night of April 27-28, unsuccessfully attacked a hill northeast of Lubla. In the direction of Stry the enemy delivered repeated desperate attacks in the region of Golozetko, but all were successfully repulsed with the bayonet."

Marguerite Clark, The Ogdens.

## HOW AMERICA WAS EXPLOITED

Chicago, April 29.—After describing the workings of the European cartel system of trade organization to members of the Industrial Club of Chicago at a banquet here tonight, Joseph E. Davies, chairman of the federal trade commission, said:

"It would be a confession of unfitness if this country should be unable to meet conditions such as these in the world trade."

Previously Mr. Davies had said:

"In international commerce a distinctly significant feature of recent years has been the appearance of the international European cartel in foreign trade. The cartel system of organization in Europe preserves a degree of independence as well as an element of co-operation among the units which go to make it up, and differs in that way from a consolidation or merger, characteristic of the American form of capitalist corporate organization. It nevertheless effects a combination, the object and purpose of which are frankly to fix prices, control the output and divide territory, not only in international commerce, but international commerce as well."

Boundaries Obliterated.

"Within the last few years prior to the war there occurred a practical obliteration of international boundaries among European manufacturers. International cartels were organized in many branches of industry by European manufacturers and among those engaged in extractive industries."

"The products of the international wall paper cartel, composed of Ger-

man, Austrian, French and English factories, up to the outbreak of the war, were exported into the United States and Canada extensively. Prices were fixed on these articles, binding on the dealers, by this cartel. Austrian, English and Italian producers organized a pencil cartel which controls the trade on all lead pencils which bears the designation 'Faber.' France, Italy and Switzerland were practically controlled in the electrical industry by the German electrical manufacturers, who had working agreements with Canada, Russia, Finland, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Turkey and the Balkan states.

"Again the manufacturers of glue, the silk dyes, the manufacturers of sewing thread, the producers of zinc, the manufacturers of agricultural implements and hardware, and the dealers in diamonds had international cartel agreements prior to the war, for the purpose of distributing the territory of the rest of the world, fixing prices and controlling the output."

"These are conditions which in the readjustment of world commerce, American industry and enterprise, and American policy must consider, if American foreign trade is to develop consistently with the greatest use of our resources, our people and our opportunities."

Mr. Davies then said that it would be a confession of unfitness if this country should be unable to meet conditions such as these in the world trade.

Continuing, Mr. Davies said:

"This country has elements within it of cosmopolitan vigor and strength which should make it as strong a people as the world has produced."

In the melting pot of American civilization the enterprise, initiative, judgment and ability of American character and capacity should constitute the flower of civilization. Self-government would be a failure unless it held capacity for growth within itself, unless it were able to foresee conditions to plan to meet them, to devise ways and means for the promotion of the industrial and business welfare of the people, and yet preserve that which was essential to the integrity of its republican institutions. The problem of foreign trade is simply a problem of accommodating the policies of government to conditions in world trade, so that which is good and healthy and beneficial to the country shall be preserved and that which is evil eliminated; all of which may be developed consistent with the preservation of fundamental principles as to the real function of representative democracy and the ability of individual character and industrial freedom for its people."

Marguerite Clark, The Ogdens.

## BILLIONS NEEDED FOR THE CONFLICT

London, April 29.—Lloyd-George's taxes on beer, wines and spirits, proposed this afternoon, represent social, not financial legislation. He anticipates from it about \$15,000,000 increase in revenue, but this is insignificant compared with present war cost, the chief purpose of these proposals being a reduction in the consumption of heavy intoxicants.

Lloyd-George's important financial statement comes out on Tuesday. He will then show the nation's normal expenditures for the year ending next March at about \$1,035,000,000, but the war is costing over \$3,250,000,000 annually so far.

If the war continues a full year he will need over \$4,300,000,000. Normal revenue for the period is estimated at about \$1,375,000,000, leaving \$2,925,000,000 required. Against this total the government has now its cash balance, and also a steady income from the sale of treasury bills.

Lloyd-George's plans remain an absolute secret, but he may elect to present a budget for six months only, instead of for the full year, thus simplifying his problem and allowing scope for modification of the policy six months hence, according to the then existing military and financial conditions.

ALLIED VESSELS BOMBARD FORTS FOR SEVEN HOURS

Paris, April 30, 12:50 a. m.—A dispatch to the Havas agency from Athens, dated Thursday, says:

"According to Mytilene advices received here the landing of the allies on the Gallipoli peninsula continues throughout this afternoon."

"Turkish aeroplanes endeavored to drop bombs on an allied ship in the straits."

GERMANS CELEBRATE AT THE WRONG TIME

Vancouver, B. C., April 29.—Four prominent German residents of Vancouver were arrested today charged with taking part last Sunday night, with a number of other Germans, in a celebration of the German victory over Canadian troops at Ypres.

The men detained are Paul Koop and Baron von Luttwitz, capitalists. Dr. Otto Grunert and Frederick Stritzel. A long list of Vancouver men killed and wounded reached here Sunday night, and news of the celebration caused popular indignation.

The French fighters who were merely having a housewarming, the party having been arranged several days previously. It is expected that the four will be sent to a detention camp for alien enemies at Nanaimo.

## NEW BUSINESS BLOCK BEING ERECTED ON WASHINGTON

The building season is advancing rapidly and builders say there will be considerable activity.

The Charles Woodmansee estate has begun the erection of a \$5000 business block on Washington avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

T. H. Ballantyne is building a residence on Barlow avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, that will cost in the neighborhood of \$2500.

Two residences are being erected on Liberty avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, by R. C. McBride, that will cost \$1500 each.

Joseph E. Storey has begun the construction of a residence on Adams avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, to cost about \$2000.

C. Edvalson is building a cottage on Hudson avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, that will cost upwards of \$1800.

Martha T. Lawson is building a home on Thirtieth street, between Jefferson and Madison avenues, that will cost \$1500.

On Ballantyne avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, C. F. Christensen is building a residence that will cost about \$1500.

Nettie Drumiller is erecting a residence on Washington avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, at a cost of more than \$1500.

## ANOTHER ATTACK BY THE GERMANS

London, April 29.—The Belgian troops, their ranks thinned but unwavering, again are bearing the brunt of the fighting in the region of Ypres.

Together with the French they have pressed forward vigorously to the north, along the west bank of the Yser, and have thrown back a German attack to the north of Ypres. This, delivered late last night, seems to have been the final effort of the Germans, and today was comparatively quiet.

The Germans have again given their attention to the section of the front held by the Belgians, and have bombarded it vigorously. They have searched out Ramsappelle, Percyse, Lampennisse and Desleperen with their guns and the Belgians, co-operating with the French, have replied vigorously.

The Belgian and French artillery has been particularly active in directing a violent fire upon the Germans, who hold a bridge head at Steenstrate, on the west bank of the Yser. This is one of the positions captured in their drive of last week, which so far the allies have failed in every effort to regain.

Fighting, still violent but apparently regarded as nothing unusual after the fierce intensity of the German drive and allied counter drive last week, continues to the north and southeast of Ypres. Here the German attack has been definitely halted and there are no signs that it will be renewed. The allies claim that the Germans are again using, this time in meeting counter attacks north of Ypres, gas, mustard and phosgene, and that the employment of which is forbidden by the terms of The Hague convention.

Unofficial reports reaching London today indicate that the Germans are preparing for a new drive.

Halted at Ypres, it is rumored their new offensive will be in the region of Arras. The preparations now going on, especially in artillery, indicate that this action will exceed in intensity even the terrific bombardments of Neuve Chapelle and Ypres, to say nothing of hill No. 60.

It is reported that the new move will be made under the direction of Field Marshal von Hindenburg, hero of the two great German triumphs in the east.

In the fighting around Ypres it is reported that more than one-third of the Canadian officers engaged were killed or captured. The gallant Canadian troops are now recuperating from the terrific strain they underwent in the trenches in positions in the rear. They will be brought back to the trenches in a few weeks.

French and Belgian aviators have been active within the last few days. Twice within thirty-six hours French air squadrons have attacked the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen. Severe damage has been done to the plant, it is believed. Five airships are reported to have been wrecked by the French bombs and damage aggregating at least \$1,000,000 to have been done to the plant, which has been working day and night to turn out airships for a great raid upon England. German reports say that the damage done to the works was small.

The French fliers also bombed Metz, Haltingen and Lorrach. They wrecked buildings in Lorrach and wrecked the railroad station at Haltingen. The German airmen dropped incendiary bombs on Epernay. The French claim this is an open town.

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## EIGHT THOUSAND TURKS ARE TAKEN

London, April 29.—A dispatch to the Express from Athens states that a demonstration by an allied landing party on the historic plains of Troy (Asiatic side) has resulted in the capture of 8000 Turks. At other points numerous prisoners have been taken.

Tenedos, April 29.—Two towers of black smoke over the neighborhood of the narrows. All but one of the battleships that yesterday were off the mouth of the straits have now entered and the rumble of guns is continuous.

The way from here to Kum Kale is now clear of all but scattered detachments of the enemy. The French have advanced some distance on land and have taken 500 prisoners.

The landing of troops at the Dardanelles has been effective in a least four places, one on the Asiatic and three on the European side.

One of these landings was made as the result of a clever comic ruse. Covered by a vigorous fire from British ships, nearly 1000 donkeys packed with dummy baggage and mountain guns were put ashore at a certain spot. The Germans and Turks at once diverted a strong force in this direction. Meanwhile the real landing force easily accomplished its purpose some distance further up the coast.

The regiment of donkeys, decrepit animals, purchased cheaply, were annihilated.

The prisoners taken by the allies in the land fighting already number 7,000 including many German officers. Among the prisoners are many with revolvers and bullet wounds inflicted by their German officers, driving them to the attack, while desperately engaged.

deavoring to prevent their retreat. The prisoners stated that the fighting has been of the most sanguinary character.

For the accommodation of parties who live in the canyon during the summer months, the Ogdens-Logan & Idaho company has decided to give additional service to canyon points.

Beginning on May 1, the first canyon car will leave Washington avenue and Twenty-fifth street daily at 6:05 a. m., after which time cars will leave the Union depot on Wall avenue at 7:30 a. m. and every 90 minutes thereafter until 8:15 p. m. The first car will leave the Idlewild terminal at 6:45 a. m. and every 90 minutes thereafter until 8:15 p. m. and extra service will be given each Sunday.

GERMAN CRUISERS PROBABLY SUNK.

Lerwick, Scotland, April 29, 2:45 p. m.—The finding today near the south end of this island of a life buoy marked "Kolberg" is believed here to confirm the report made at the time that the cruiser Kolberg was sunk in the battle in the North sea on January 24.

In his report on the battle in the North sea last January, the British admiral, Beatty, after mentioning the destruction of the armored cruiser Blucher, said the German light cruiser Kolberg also was sunk. The German government, however, later declared that Admiral Beatty's report concerning the Kolberg was false.

Marguerite Clark, The Ogdens.

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